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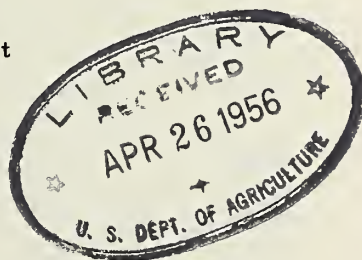
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Agricultural Research Service  
Animal Inspection and Quarantine Branch

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE INSPECTION AND  
HANDLING OF LIVESTOCK FOR EXPORTATION



Edition of August

1955



As contained in Part 91, Title 9, Chapter I, Subchapter D,  
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CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Title 9--Animals and Animal Products

Chapter I--Agricultural Research Service,  
Department of Agriculture

Subchapter D--Exportation and Importation of  
Animals and Animal Products

Part 91--Inspection and Handling of Livestock for Exportation

§ 91.1 *Definitions.* Whenever in the regulations in this part the following words, names, or terms are used they shall be construed as follows:

- (a) *Department.* The United States Department of Agriculture.
- (b) *Branch.* The Animal Inspection and Quarantine Branch of the Department.
- (c) *Chief of Branch.* Chief of the Branch.
- (d) *Inspector.* An inspector of the Branch.
- (e) *Animals.* Horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and goats.
- (f) *Horses.* Horses, mules, and asses.
- (g) *Roofing paper.* Any saturated roofing paper of a grade known to the trade as 30-pound roofing paper.
- (h) *Stanchion.* Post or other fixed upright support.
- (i) *Official vaccinate.* A bovine animal vaccinated against brucellosis from four through eight months of age, or a bovine animal of a beef breed in a range or semi-range area, vaccinated against brucellosis from four to twelve months of age, under the supervision of a Federal or State veterinary official with a vaccine approved by the Animal Disease Eradication Branch, Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture; permanently identified as such a vaccinate; and reported at the time of vaccination to the appropriate State and Federal Agency cooperating in the eradication of brucellosis.
- (j) *Accredited veterinarian.* A veterinarian approved by the Department to perform the function involved.

Sec. 91.2 *Animals to be handled in compliance with regulations.*--No animals covered by these regulations shall be exported to a foreign country except in compliance with the provisions thereof.

§ 91.3 *Ports of export.* (a) The following ports are hereby designated as ports of export. All animals shall be exported through said ports or through ports designated under paragraph (b) of this section.

(1) *Air and ocean ports.* Portland, Maine; Boston, Massachusetts; New York, New York; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Baltimore, Maryland; Newport News and Norfolk, Virginia; Miami, Jacksonville, Port Everglades, Tampa and St. Petersburg, Florida; Mobile, Alabama; New Orleans, Louisiana; Galveston and Houston, Texas; San Diego, Los Angeles and San Francisco, California; Portland, Oregon; Seattle and Tacoma, Washington.

(2) *Mexican border ports.* Brownsville, Hidalgo, Rio Grande, Roma, Laredo, Eagle Pass, Del Rio and El Paso, Texas; Douglas, Naco and Nogales, Arizona; and Calexico and San Ysidro, California.



(3) *Canadian border ports.* All ports along the United States-Canada land border at which the Health of Animals Division of the Canadian Department of Agriculture maintains veterinary inspection service.

(b) In special cases other ports may be designated by the Chief of Branch with the concurrence of the Bureau of Customs.

§ 91.4 *Inspection, testing and certification at origin.* (a) All animals intended for exportation to a foreign country shall be accompanied from the State of origin to the port of export by a certificate of health issued by a Department veterinarian, a State veterinarian, or an accredited veterinarian, certifying that the animals were inspected in the State of origin and found to be free from evidence of communicable disease and exposure thereto, and that they have been tested in the manner prescribed in paragraph (b) of this section, if they are of a class required by said paragraph to be so tested: *Provided, however,* That the Chief of Branch may waive such inspection and certification with respect to horses and may waive the tuberculin and brucellosis tests referred to in paragraph (b), when he finds such action may be taken without endangering the livestock export trade of the United States. Certificates accompanying animals to the port of export shall show proper identification of each animal, including description, registration name and number when applicable, tag number, age, and markings, and shall be endorsed by the veterinarian in charge of Animal Disease Eradication Branch field activities of the Department in the State of origin of the animals, or by another Department veterinarian so authorized by the Chief of Branch.

(b) *Diagnostic tests for dairy and breeding cattle--*(1) *Tuberculin test.* Unless such test is waived under paragraph (a) of this section, all dairy and breeding cattle intended for exportation to a foreign country shall be accompanied from the State of origin to the port of export by a certificate, issued and endorsed as provided in said paragraph (a), certifying that each of the animals passed a negative test for tuberculosis applied by a Department veterinarian, a State veterinarian, or an accredited veterinarian, within thirty days prior to the date of movement from the State of origin: *Provided, however,* That calves born after said tuberculin test of the dam will not be required to be so tested or certified.

(2) *Brucellosis test.* Unless such test is waived under paragraph (a) of this section, all dairy and breeding cattle more than six months of age, except official vaccinates under thirty months of age, intended for exportation to a foreign country shall be accompanied from the State of origin to the port of export by a certificate, issued and endorsed as provided in said paragraph (a), certifying that each of the animals passed a negative test for brucellosis made in laboratory approved for the purpose by the Chief of Branch within thirty days prior to date of movement from the State of origin.

§ 91.5 *Inspection and certification at the port of export.* All animals offered for exportation to any foreign country, except to Canada through ports along the United States-Canada land border designated in § 91.3 (a) (3), shall be inspected by a Department veterinarian at the port of export. If upon such inspection and inspection of the

certificates required under § 91.4, said animals are found to be free from evidence of communicable disease and exposure thereto, the export certificate, issued by the said Department veterinarian to accompany the animals from the port of export, shall contain a statement to that effect.

SEC. 91.6 *Disinfection of cars and other conveyances.*--No animals intended for export to a foreign country shall be transported in cars or other conveyances which have been used in the transportation of livestock since they were last cleaned and disinfected: *Provided, however,* That express cars or other conveyances not regularly used for the transportation of livestock need not be so disinfected. If such animals are confined in crates or portable stalls, these either shall be new and previously unused or shall be cleaned and disinfected before receiving such export animals.

SEC. 91.7. *Rest and inspection before embarkation.*--No animals shall be loaded upon a vessel for exportation until they have been allowed at least 5 hours' actual rest in suitable quarters at the port of embarkation: *Provided, however,* That such period of rest will not be required if the animals were transported thereto in cars in which there was opportunity to rest and proper feed and water were provided, or when the animals are to be stowed in box stalls aboard ship.

All animals shall remain at the port of export a sufficient length of time and under conditions to afford proper inspection during daylight. The place of detention for rest and inspection shall be subject to approval of the inspector. Movement of animals from the holding yards, pens, or stables to the transporting vessel, and their loading, storing, and tying, shall be accomplished in a manner satisfactory to the inspector.

SEC. 91.8. *Accommodations for humane treatment of animals on vessels.*--Owners or masters of vessels carrying animals from the United States to a foreign country shall provide for such animals feed and water, space, ventilation, fittings, and other facilities as hereinafter set forth: *Provided, however,* That shipments of animals to points in nearby countries involving not more than 72 hours in transit shall be subject only to such requirements as to space, ventilation, fittings, feed, and water supply as the Chief of Branch shall prescribe. Such owners or masters shall not accept for transportation any animal that in the judgment of the inspector is in an unfit condition to withstand the rigors of such transportation.

SEC. 91.9. *Headropes and halters.*--Halters, ropes, or other suitable equipment satisfactory to the inspector shall be provided for the handling and tying of horses and cattle.

SEC. 91.10. *Space on vessels.*--Except as specified in section 91.8, space on vessels for the various species of animals shall be as follows:

(a) *Horses.*--Space for horses shall be not less than 6 feet 3 inches from roof or beams overhead to floor underfoot and shall be at least 8 feet in depth, except that upon approval of the inspector stalls 7 feet deep may be allowed for medium-sized horses. Single stalls shall be not less than 2½ feet wide. Not less than 20 square feet shall be allowed for each horse loose in pen, and for very large horses there shall be at least 27 square feet.



Subject to the approval of the inspector as many as four horses, or as many as seven horses weighing not more than 500 pounds each, may be shipped in pens not less than 10 by 8 feet in size. Mares in foal and stallions, however shall be shipped only in separate stalls, which shall be not less than 8 feet deep by 3 feet wide and for mares due to foal en route shall be not less than 8 feet deep by 5 feet wide and readily accessible.

Extra stalls suitably located shall be provided in each compartment or on decks where horses are carried so that adequate hospital space can be made available for any that become sick or disabled aboard ship. The number of such stalls shall be as follows: One for the first 4 to 10 horses shipped, another for any number in excess of 10 up to and including 25, and still another for each additional 25 horses or fraction thereof.

(b) *Cattle*.--Space for cattle shall be not less than 8 feet in depth and 6 feet from roof or beams overhead to flooring underfoot except that where floors are raised over pipes and similar obstructions a height of not less than 5 feet 6 inches may be permitted at the discretion of the inspector. No more than four cattle weighing over 850 pounds each shall be shipped in each pen, except at the ends of rows, where five may be allowed together. In such pens there shall be at least 20 square feet of space for each animal. When any such pen includes stanchions, sounding tubes, ventilators, and other obstructions, there shall be not less than 24 square feet of free space for each animal.

Single stalls for cattle shall be not less than 8 feet in depth by 3 feet in width, and larger stalls shall be provided when required by the inspector for cows in advanced pregnancy and for large dairy or breeding cattle. Cows in advanced pregnancy and bulls shall be shipped only in separate stalls. For cows that are due to calve en route, the stalls or pens shall be not less than 5 x 8 feet in size and so located as to be easily accessible.

Calves and yearlings may be stowed at the discretion of the inspector.

(c) *Sheep, goats, and swine*.--Space for these animals shall be not less than 3 feet in height. For each animal the space provided shall be at least 1 foot greater in length and breadth than the animal itself, with a 50-percent increase for animals in advanced pregnancy. Double-deck pens shall not exceed 20 x 8 feet in size. Lambs, kids, and pigs may be stowed at the discretion of the inspector.

SEC. 91.11. *Crates and portable stalls*.--Animals may be carried in crates or portable stalls which meet the space requirements of section 91.10 and are so constructed as to afford comfort and security. All crates and portable stalls shall be equipped for the feeding and watering of the animals carried therein, and when placed on exposed decks the roofs of same shall conform with the requirements of section 91.22. Crates and portable stalls shall be subject in all cases to the approval of the inspector at the port of embarkation.

SEC. 91.12. *Hatches*.--Hatches above animals shall be kept clear at all times, no feed for the animals or freight of any kind being placed thereon.

Animals may be placed on hatches on exposed decks, but the pens or stalls shall be lashed down securely to the satisfaction of the inspector.

Animals may be placed on hatches on underdecks provided the height requirements of section 91.10 can be complied with, but sufficient space shall be left clear on such hatches for passageways across ship and for brow.

On all hatches on which animals are carried and under which hay and feed are stowed, sufficient space shall be left clear for the proper removal and handling of such hay and feed. Such hatches shall be watertight.

SEC. 91.13. *Upper-deck fittings.*--Animals may be carried on upper decks in space abutting the outside rails or bulwarks only if such rails or bulwarks are 3 feet or more in height from the deck and are of sufficient strength to hold the necessary fittings securely, or if the space available is sufficient to permit securing the required fittings to provide the necessary strength. When animals are carried on upper decks, bulkheads shall be erected at all unprotected ends of stalls.

SEC. 91.14. *Protection from heat of boilers and engines.*--No animals shall be stowed along the alleyways by engine and boiler room unless the sides of said engine and boiler rooms are covered by a tongue-and-groove tight sheathing, making a 3-inch air space: *Provided, however,* That on ships powered with internal-combustion engines this sheathing will not be required.

SEC. 91.15. *Ventilation.*--Each underdeck compartment on which animals are being transported shall be equipped with a system of ventilation either natural or mechanical that will furnish a complete change of air in the compartment every 5 minutes. When the latter method is employed, a sufficient number of portable blowers of approved type shall be carried to provide ventilation in case of breakdown. Natural ventilation may be procured through ventilators, hatches, doors, and portholes when approved by the inspector.

SEC. 91.16. *Feed and water.*--For animals embarked for a voyage which on an average is of more than 20 hours' duration, there shall be provided to the satisfaction of the inspector sufficient amounts of suitable feed and fresh water, and proper accommodation shall be provided on board for distribution of the water and for storage of the feed so that it shall not be unduly exposed to the weather at sea.

SEC. 91.17. *Attendants.*--Each vessel on which livestock are embarked shall carry one man who is experienced in the handling of the particular species and a sufficient number of attendants to insure proper care of the animals.

SEC. 91.18. *Lighting.*--All vessels carrying animals shall be equipped to provide adequate light at all times for the proper attending of all animals.

SEC. 91.19. *Alleyways.*--Alleyways running fore and aft that are used for feeding, watering, and loading animals, including horses in box stalls, shall have a minimum width of 3 feet, but when horses are stowed in other than box stalls the minimum width of alleyways shall be 4 feet: *Provided, however,* That for a distance not to exceed 12 feet at

end of alleyways in bow and stern of ship, and where obstructions less than 3 feet in length occur, the width may be reduced to a minimum of 18 inches. A sufficient number of athwartship alleyways at least 18 inches in width in the clear shall be provided to afford ready access to scuppers and to ends of alleyways running fore and aft except that on exposed decks where scuppers and the ends of fore and aft alleyways are readily accessible athwartship alleyways may be dispensed with.

SEC. 91.20. *Stanchions.*--Stanchions shall be provided for all stalls and pens for horses, cattle, sheep, goats, and swine. Metal stanchions will be acceptable if equal in strength and security as hereinafter provided for wooden stanchions.

(a) *Horses and cattle.*--Rail stanchions shall be of not less than 4" x 6" lumber set 5 feet apart on centers secured to ship's rail or bulwark with 5/8" hook bolts or collars, and with heels properly braced to sheer streak, or waterway. Inboard stanchions of the same dimensions shall be set in line with the rail stanchions and properly braced. Stanchions shall be securely fastened to roof beams by means of cleats 2" x 4" x 8" in size butted against both sides of stanchions and also by means of angle braces, not less than 1" x 6" x 24" in size properly placed and nailed to secure each stanchion to its beam. Stanchions affixed to bulwarks shall be chucked down with pieces not less than 2" x 3" x 8" lumber. On open-rail ships, spaces between the rails shall be blocked out to permit the affixing of outside planking. If supplementary stanchions are required for rump boards, these shall be not less than 3" x 4" in size, properly cleated to beam and deck.

Stanchions on underdecks shall be secured by appropriate bracing, cleating, and wedging and set not more than 7 feet 6 inches apart on centers, except that this spacing may be increased to 10 feet when 3" x 10" breast boards are used.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.*--Stanchions for single-or double-tier pens for these animals shall be of not less than 3" x 4" lumber set at no greater distance than 5 feet on centers and secured in the same manner as prescribed in this regulation for horses and cattle.

SEC. 91.21. *Beams.* (a) *Horses and cattle.*--Beams shall be of not less than 3" x 6" lumber. Those at the ends of fittings and each alternate one shall extend across the ship's beam or abut against permanent deck fittings. The intermediate short beams shall not extend beyond the inner edge of the roof.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.*--When two tiers of pens are constructed on upper or exposed decks, beams shall be provided as specified in this regulation for horses and cattle. Beams of not less than 3" x 4" lumber bolted to stanchions with 5/8" bolts shall be provided to support the roof of single-tier pens on exposed decks and the floor of double-tier pens on all decks. Beams supporting upper-tier pens shall be braced in centers by uprights of not less than 2" x 4" lumber extending from deck to under side of beams.

SEC. 91.22. *Roofs.*--All pens for carrying animals on exposed decks shall be roofed with not less than 1-1/8" lumber, tongued and grooved or square-edged, extending from outside planking to 2 feet beyond the line of breast boards: *Provided, however, That if square-edged lumber*

is used, it shall be properly covered with roofing paper.

SEC. 91.23. *Flooring.* (a) *Horses and cattle.*--Flooring shall be laid athwartship and secured by placing ends beneath the under side of foot and rump boards or under a 2" x 2" strip nailed along these boards. Floors may be either of two types, flush or raised. The flush type shall be of not less than 1" lumber laid flat on the deck. The raised type shall be of not less than 2" lumber nailed to scantlings of at least 2" x 3" dimensions laid 2 feet 6 inches apart. If desired, flooring may be laid in portable sections. Flooring will not be required on ships with wooden decks provided footlocks are secured to the deck. Cement or composite material diagonally scored one-half inch deep may be used on iron decks instead of wooden flooring if the footlocks are molded in the same and bolted to the deck.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.*--Flooring for these animals shall be the same as prescribed in this regulation for horses and cattle except that raised flooring need not be greater than 1 inch in thickness.

SEC. 91.24. *Footlocks.* (a) *Horses and cattle.*--There shall be four footlocks of 1" x 4" lumber laid fore and aft with flat side down, and so placed as to provide in-between spaces of 12, 14, 26, and 14 inches, beginning at inside of footboard. They shall be well secured with nails of a length that will permit 1-inch clinch in 1-inch flooring and 2-inch penetration in 2-inch flooring.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.*--Footlocks for these animals shall be of not less than 1" x 2" lumber, four to each pen, equally distributed and laid in the manner prescribed in paragraph (a) of this section for horses and cattle.

SEC. 91.25. *Outside planking.*--All pens for carrying animals on exposed decks shall be provided with outside planking of not less than 1-1/8" tongue-and-groove lumber laid fore and aft of ship driven tightly together and securely nailed to backs of stanchions in a manner to cover all open spaces properly: *Provided, however,* That during warm weather the top-course planking may be left off in order to allow a free circulation of air.

SEC. 91.26. *Breast, front, and foot boards.* (a) *Horses and cattle.* --Except as provided in section 91.8, all stalls and pens shall be equipped with breast boards of not less than 2" x 10" dressed lumber securely nailed to the stanchions. Where butting occurs the joints are to be on the stanchions and shall be covered with metal plates 3" square or 5" in diameter and not less than 1/4" in thickness. A 5/8" bolt shall then be passed through the plate, joint, and stanchion and securely fastened with a nut. All breast boards shall have 1" holes bored through them at proper distances for tying animals. Breast boards shall be provided with removable sections in order that animals may be loaded into and removed from stalls and pens. All stalls and pens shall be provided with foot boards of not less than 2" x 10" lumber securely nailed or bolted to stanchions.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.*--Front boards shall be of not less than 1" x 6" pieces appropriately spaced and extending to the proper height for these species of animals. Provision shall be made for removing a section of front boards to allow entry of animals into pens and removal therefrom.



SEC. 91.27. *Rump boards.* (a) *Horses and cattle.*--Rump boards shall form a solid wall at least 4 feet 6 inches high and shall be of lumber not less than 1-1/8" thick if tongued and grooved or 2" if square-edged. Where deck is clear of obstructions rump boards may be set on inside of rail stanchions. When this is not possible, sections so affected may be brought forward to clear such obstructions and shall be fastened to stanchions provided for this purpose. In lower decks, where ship's construction so justifies, rump boards may be affixed to 2" x 6" wooden pieces set the same as prescribed for stanchions. Rump boards may be formed by filling spaces between cargo battens. Rump boards in stalls or pens built alongside hatches need be carried down only to line of coaming.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.*--Pens for these animals on all exposed decks shall be provided with rump boards of the specified size built to a height of 2 feet 6 inches.

SEC. 91.28. *Division boards.* (a) *Horses and cattle.*--Division boards shall be used to separate all stalls and pens and to close the sides of same at the ends of rows. They shall be used in sets of four boards of 2" x 10" dressed lumber separated by 3-inch spacers, shall extend from the rump boards to the inboard stanchions, and shall be fitted into appropriate channels or slots at both ends in a manner that will permit their ready removal.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.*--Division boards and those forming ends of pens shall be the same as prescribed for front boards for these animals in section 91.26.

SEC. 91.29. *Troughs and hayracks.*--All stalls and pens shall be equipped with proper troughs for feeding animals as hereinafter provided. Racks or nets furnished for feeding hay shall be of a type acceptable to the inspector.

(a) *Horses and cattle.*--Troughs may be of metal or wood either removable or fixed. The space between the first footlock and the footboard may be utilized for feeding cattle provided a 2" x 4" piece is affixed along the top surface of said footlock so that it, together with the footboard and the battens, will form an enclosure. When wooden troughs are used an adequate supply of buckets shall be provided for the proper watering of the animals.

(b) *Sheep, goats, and swine.*--Pens for these animals shall have feed troughs not less than 8 inches wide and proper receptacles for watering. Pens for sheep and goats should also have ample hay racks suitable for these animals.

SEC. 91.30. *Defective fittings.*--If previously used fittings are employed, any portion thereof found by the inspector to be worn, decayed, unsound, or otherwise defective shall be replaced.

SEC. 91.31. *Cleaning and disinfecting vessels, fittings, utensils, and equipment.*--All parts of vessels, fittings, utensils, and equipment used in the loading, stowing or other handling of animals in compliance with the provisions of this order shall first be thoroughly cleaned and then disinfected with a Branch approved disinfectant under the supervision of an inspector before being again used for or in connection with the transportation of animals from United States ports. Such



disinfection of halters, ropes, and similar equipment used in handling and tying the animals shall be by immersion in the approved disinfectant.

## APPENDIX

### LAWS UNDER WHICH THE FOREGOING REGULATIONS ARE MADE

Title 21, United States Code, 1940 Edition

SEC. 105. *Inspection of animals imported or intended for export.*--The Secretary of Agriculture shall cause careful inspection to be made by a suitable officer of all imported animals described in sections 101-104 of this title, to ascertain whether such animals are infected with contagious diseases or have been exposed to infection so as to be dangerous to other animals, which shall then either be placed in quarantine or dealt with according to the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture. All food, litter, manure, clothing, utensils, and other appliances that have been so related to such animals on board ship as to be judged liable to convey infection shall be dealt with according to the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture. The Secretary of Agriculture may cause inspection to be made of all animals described in such sections intended for exportation, and provide for the disinfection of all vessels engaged in the transportation thereof, and of all barges or other vessels used in the conveyance of such animals intended for export to the ocean steamer or other vessels, and of all attendants and their clothing, and of all headropes and other appliances used in such exportation, by such orders and regulations as he may prescribe; and if, upon such inspection, any such animals shall be adjudged, under the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, to be infected or to have been exposed to infection so as to be dangerous to other animals, they shall not be allowed to be placed upon any vessel for exportation; the expense of all the inspection and disinfection provided for in this section to be borne by the owners of the vessels on which such animals are exported (Aug. 30, 1890, ch. 839, sec. 10, 26 Stat. 417).

SEC. 112. *Investigations as to pleuropneumonia, and other diseases; regulations.*--In order to promote the exportation of livestock and/or live poultry from the United States the Secretary of Agriculture shall make special investigation as to the existence of pleuropneumonia, or any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, along the dividing lines between the United States and foreign countries, and along the lines of transportation from all parts of the United States to ports from which livestock and/or live poultry are exported, and shall, from time to time, establish such regulations concerning the exportation and transportation of livestock and/or live poultry as the results of said investigations may require (May 29, 1884, ch. 60, sec. 4, 23 Stat. 32; Feb. 2, 1903, ch. 349, sec. 1, 32 Stat. 791; Feb. 7, 1928, ch. 30, 45 Stat. 59).

SEC. 113. *Measures to prevent exportation of diseased livestock and live poultry.*--In order to prevent the exportation from any port of the United States to any port in a foreign country of livestock and/or live poultry affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially pleuropneumonia, the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to take such steps and adopt such measures, not inconsistent with the provisions of sections 111-119 of this title, as he may deem necessary (May 29, 1884, ch. 60, sec. 5, 23 Stat. 32; Feb. 2, 1903, ch. 349, sec. 1, 32 Stat. 791; Feb. 7, 1928, ch. 30, 45 Stat. 59).

SEC. 120. *Regulation of exportation and transportation of infected livestock and live poultry.*--In order to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to effectually suppress and extirpate contagious pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, and other dangerous contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases in cattle and other livestock and/or live poultry, and to prevent the spread of such diseases, he is authorized and directed from time to time to establish such rules and regulations concerning the exportation and transportation of livestock and/or live poultry from any place within the United States where he may have reason to believe such diseases may exist into and through any State or Territory, and into and through the District of Columbia and to foreign countries as he may deem necessary, and all such rules and regulations shall have the force of law (May 29, 1884, ch. 60, secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32; Feb. 2, 1903, ch. 349, sec. 1, 32 Stat. 791; Feb. 7, 1928, ch. 30, 45 Stat. 59).

SEC. 121. *Shipments from areas suspected infected; control of animals and live poultry.*--Whenever any inspector or assistant inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry shall issue a certificate showing that such offer had inspected any cattle or other livestock and/or live poultry which were about to be shipped, driven, or transported from such locality to another as stated in section 120 preceding, and had found them free from Texas or splenic fever infection, pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, or any other infectious, contagious, or communicable disease, such animals, so inspected and certified, may be shipped, driven, or transported from such place into and through any State or Territory, and into and through the District of Columbia, or they may be exported from the United States without further inspection or the exaction of fees of any kind, except such as may at any time be ordered or exacted by the Secretary of Agriculture; and all such animals shall at all times be under the control and supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Department for the purpose of such inspection (Feb. 2, 1903, ch. 349, sec. 1, 32 Stat. 791; Feb. 7, 1928, ch. 30, 45 Stat. 59).

SEC. 122. *Offenses; penalty.*--Any person, company, or corporation knowingly violating the provisions of sections 111, 120, or 121 of this title or the orders or regulations made in pursuance thereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, or by imprisonment not more than 1 year, or by both such fine and imprisonment (Feb. 2, 1903, ch. 349, sec. 3, 32 Stat. 792; Feb. 7, 1928, ch. 30, 45 Stat. 59).

## Title 46, United States Code, 1940 Edition

SEC. 466a. *Rules as to accommodations for export animals.*--That the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to examine all vessels which are to carry export cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats, or swine from the ports of the United States to foreign countries, and to prescribe by rules and regulations or orders the accommodations which said vessels shall provide for export cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats, or swine as to space, ventilation, fittings, food and water supply, and such other requirements as he may decide to be necessary for the safe and proper transportation and humane treatment of such animals (March 3, 1891, ch. 521, sec. 1, 26 Stat. 833; May 28, 1928, ch. 824, 45 Stat. 789).

SEC. 466b. *Violation of rules; penalty.*--Whenever the owner, owners, or master of any vessel carrying export cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats, or swine shall willfully violate or cause or permit to be violated any rule, regulation, or order made pursuant to section 466a of this title the vessel in respect of which such violation shall occur may be prohibited from again carrying cattle, horses, mules, asses, sheep, goats, or swine from any port of the United States for such length of time, not exceeding 1 year, as the Secretary of Agriculture may direct, and such vessel shall be refused clearance from any port of the United States accordingly (March 3, 1891, ch. 521, sec. 2, 26 Stat. 833; May 28, 1928, ch. 824, 45 Stat. 790).



